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Proceedings of Congress,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, September 7.

A LETTER from the collector of the customs of the port of New-York, enclosing a memorial to him from the weighers of the said port, stating the insufficiency of their fees as provided by law, and that unless a more liberal compensation should be allowed them, they would be under the necessity of resigning their appointment, were read and ordered to lie on the table

The house then took up the report of the committee of the whole house on fixing the seat of the permanent government of the United States.

Mr. Lee made a motion to strike out of the resolution "east bank of the river Susquehannah, in the state of Pennsylvania," and to insert in lieu thereof, "north bank of the river Patowmack, in the state of Maryland."

The yeas and nays being called for on this question were—Ayes 21—Noes 29.

Mr. Vining then moved that the permanent and temporary residence of Congress be fixed in the borough of Wilmington, in the state of Delaware.—Mr. Vining prefaced his motion with expatiating on the eminent advantages this place possessed with respect to centrality, wealth, population, and healthiness—He asserted it was the centre of navigation, and that by cutting a canal of six miles a communication with the Chesapeake-Bay might be effected—That the town now contained 600 houses, and the buildings, with a few alterations, might serve all the purposes of accommodation that might be wished for a considerable number of years, and thereby prevent a large sum of money from being expended—He then mentioned its contiguity to Pennsylvania, to the state of Maryland, and New-Jersey; and enumerated many other advantages which this favoured spot enjoyed above all others. He concluded with expressing a strong hope, that when Congress adjourn they would fix upon that place for their future residence.

The motion however passed in the negative. Ayes 19. Noes 32.

Mr. Boudinot rose and observed, that from the circumstance of his being in the chair when this important matter came before the consideration of the committee, he had it not in his power to partake of the debate. When a question of such great magnitude, and which involved the interests of the union, was to be decided, he thought he would neither be doing justice to the United States at large or to his immediate constituents, were he only to give his silent vote. He then pretty freely animadverted on the conduct of those gentlemen who had, he said, made an agreement to vote for the Susquehannah as the permanent residence of Congress. The want of communication with the atlantic from the spot that had been contemplated—from its abounding in rocks, and the large sums of money requisite to clear it, which, should they be expended, the poor widows and orphans would in the mean time be craving for their pittance; from the unhealthiness of the place, the river in freshes rising 20 feet, and overflowing its banks, thereby occasioning noxious exhalations from the stagnant water, from these circumstances he wondered how gentlemen could think of fixing on this river. He asked whether the members ought not to have acquired particular information, before they had agreed upon this place, as to all its conveniencies and inconveniencies. The executive officers, he said, would be secluded from the world, unless either the towns of Lancaster or York should be included in the ten miles square. Four-fifths of the members, he asserted, were they asked to give their reasons for their determining in favour of this place, could not do it. He recalled the attention of gentlemen to this subject.

Mr. Boudinot then moved, that commissioners be appointed to report the situation most eligible on the banks either of the river Patowmack, Susquehannah or Delaware, and pledged his word he would vote for the place which was deemed the most proper. New-Jersey, he said, had claims superior to any of the states. He then read an ordinance of the late Congress for fixing the permanent seat of Congress at or near Trenton. And begged gentlemen not to precipitate a measure of such momentous consequence, without considering the claim that New-Jersey had on the Union.

The yeas and nays being called for on Mr. Boudinot's motion, it passed in the negative.

Ayes 23.—Noes 28.

Mr. Boudinot then proposed to amend the resolution by striking out the Susquehannah, and to insert the banks of the river Delaware, not more than 8 miles above or below the lower falls. The yeas and nays being called, were

Ayes 41.—Noes 46.

Mr. Stone moved to strike out the word "east," so that the resolution would read on the banks, &c. This was carried—Ayes 26.—Noes 25.

Mr. Lee proposed to add after "Pennsylvania," "or Maryland."

Ayes 25.—Noes 26.

Mr. Lee then made another motion to divide the proposition, so as to make the permanent and temporary residence distinct resolutions.

Ayes 24.—Noes 27.

Mr. Vining moved to strike out New-York, as the temporary residence, and insert Wilmington—this was seconded by

Mr. Lee, who endeavoured to shew the propriety of removing a small distance to the southward. It would give gentlemen, he said, an opportunity of looking around them in a more central spot. Question lost—

Ayes 21.—Noes 30.

Mr. Parker proposed Philadelphia instead of New-York. This was also lost.

Ayes 22.—Noes 29.

The blank in the resolution for the number of years that the building should be completed in, was filled up with the word "four."

Mr. Gale offered a motion, the substance of which was to make the residence of Congress on the Susquehannah conditional, by providing that the legislatures of Maryland and Pennsylvania, should open the navigation of the river Susquehannah.

Ayes 24.—Noes 25.

The question was then put on the whole proposition, and the yeas and nays being called for, it was carried in the affirmative.

Ayes 28.—Noes 21.

Mr. Ames, Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Clymer were appointed to bring in a bill agreeably thereto.

TUESDAY, September 8.

Petitions from the freemen of the towns of Providence, Newport, &c upon the operations of the collection and tonnage laws, were read, and referred to a committee already appointed to take into consideration the memorial respecting North Carolina, &c.

Mr. Boudinot presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of the State of New Jersey, chiefly practitioners in law, respecting the place pointed out in the judiciary bill for holding the district courts in East New Jersey, and praying that Perth-Amboy may be the place for holding those courts.

The House then took up the amendments of the Senate to the bill for establishing the salaries of the officers of the Executive Department.

The first amendment was to add 500 dollars to the salary of the Secretary of State—which being agreed to, his salary is 3500 dollars.

The second was to reduce the salary of the Auditor from 1500 dollars to 1250—this was disagreed to.

The third, to strike out 1600 dollars, the salary of the Treasurer, and insert 1600 Disagreed to.

The fourth, to strike out 500 dollars from the salary of Governor of the Western Territory.

This amendment was opposed, as involving the diminution of a salary which was annexed to two very important and expensive offices. The amendment was disagreed to.

The fifth, to strike out 1500 dollars, the salary of the Assistant of the Secretary of the Treasury, and to insert 1700 Disagreed to.

The sixth was, to give the principal clerk to the treasurer a salary of 600 dollars. Agreed to.

The seventh was, to empower the heads of the departments to appoint their respective clerks. Agreed to.

And the last, was to raise the salaries of the inferior clerks to 500 dollars—which was agreed to.

The amendment of the Senate to the bill for allowing compensations to the President and Vice-President was next taken up: The Senate proposed that the Vice-President should receive 6000 dollars per ann. This amendment was disagreed to.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for allowing compensations to the members of the two Houses, and their respective officers, were next read. In the first amendment the Senate adheres to its former resolution respecting a discrimination.

It was then moved by Mr. Livermore, that the House should recede from their disagreement to this amendment of the Senate.

This was seconded by Mr. Benson—who observed, that the legislature is now brought into such a situation, as that, if the House should refuse to recede from their disagreement, there is the greatest danger of a dissolution of the government: And as the discrimination is not to take place till the end of six years, it may be considered as an appeal to our constituents, who will undoubtedly determine the matter for the Legislature in that period.

The vote being taken on the motion to recede, it passed in the negative. It was then voted that a conference should be requested with the Senate upon this business—and Messrs. Sherman, Tucker and Benson were appointed conferrees on the part of the House.

The amendments to the bill providing for the safe keeping of the acts, records, and great seal of the United States, &c. were read and agreed to by the House.

Mr. Carrol presented a representation from the inhabitants of George town on the Patowmac on the subject of the permament residence of Congress. Read and laid on the table.

Mr Gerry moved a resolution to the following effect; That monies shall not be drawn from the Treasury unless by appropriations made and confirmed by Congress, subsequent to the 4th of March last. Laid on the table.

In committee of the whole on the bill for establishing Judicial Courts. Some progress was made in the 4th section.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

The House went into a committee on the bill for establishing the Judiciary department. Some further progress was made in the bill when the committee rose, and asked for leave to sit again.

A message from the Senate, with the bills for compensating the services of the President and Vice President, the salary bill, and the bill for compensating the services of the members of both Houses.

Committees of conference were appointed on the first and last, and the salary bill was passed.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, September 10.

Mr. Partridge, from the committee, reported, that they had examined the enrolled bill to provide for the safe keeping of the acts, records, seals, &c. of the United States, and found it truly copied from the original; also the bill for establishing the salaries of the executive officers. The Speaker signed the same.

Mr. Boudinot presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of the county of Essex, praying that the district courts might be held in Perth Amboy.

Mr Goodhue, from the committee, reported a bill to relieve the citizens of North-Carolina and Rhode-Island, by suspending until the day of next, so much of the tonnage act as subjected the vessels of those states to the same duty as foreign ships.

This bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Sherman, from the committee of conference, to whom was referred the disagreeing votes of both houses, on the subject of compensations of the members, reported that the committee had come to no agreement with the committee of the Senate; but that they had thought proper to recommend as a conciliatory measure, that the house should concur with the Senate, with an amendment limiting the duration of the act.

A motion was then made "that the house recede from their disagreement to the amendment, and concur, with an amendment." This amendment was, "that the act should continue in force seven years only."

This motion brought on a warm debate. The arguments that had been before used against a discrimination in the compensation of the two houses were repeated with vehemence. It was contended, that though the motion was for establishing the discrimination only for one year, yet it was a sufficient recognition of the principle; and if this principle was in itself improper, it was wrong, in a measure which was intended as an appeal to the people, to establish a precedent to influence the measures of a future Congress.

On the other hand, the propriety of a concurrence was inferred from the danger of losing the bill, and from the indelicacy of forcing the Senate to receive a compensation, which they did not think adequate to their services.

Mr. Boudinot was for rejecting the amendment of the Senate, and bringing in a new bill limited to two years, and then he said the appeal to the people would be made on equal terms.

The question on concurring was then put, and the yeas and nays being called, were, ayes 24, noes 29.

By this vote the compensation-bill is lost.

The committee on the petition of the public creditors and other citizens of Philadelphia reported, that the petition deserved the attentive consideration of Congress, but as the present session was so short, and it was necessary to dispatch much important business now before Congress, it became impracticable to give the subject, this session, the attention which it merited. They therefore submitted a resolution to the following effect: That it highly concerns the honour and interest of the United States to make some early and effectual provision in favour of the public creditors of the Union, and that the house would early next session take this subject into consideration.

This report laid on the table.

Mr. Boudinot then moved, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to eſtabliſh the compenſations of the members and the officers of both houſes, for one year.

It being ſuggeſted by the Speaker, that it would be proper to delay this matter till the Senate had been informed of the vote of the houſe, the motion was laid on the table. Then the houſe adjourned.

By the brig Pourvaun, Captain Jeffries, arrived at Norfolk in 7 weeks from London, we have received the following intelligence.

PARIS, Auguſt 6.

SOME ſecret plots ſeem to be meditating againſt Breſt. A ſpy has been taken up, under the habit of a Jacobite who lodged in the Convent of Capuchins. On him they found letters in cypher, and ſome plans of the public works. He has been thrown into Priſon.

For want of ſome Supreme power in France, of which at preſent there is none, the three orders of the people at Breſt, have frequent quarrels, viz: The Military, the Navy, and the Burghers. To put an end to theſe jealouſies, the town has very properly addreſſed the King for a perſon to command all three, and has petitioned for Count d' Eſtaing.

Solemn maſſes have been performed in different churches in Paris, for the re eſtabliſhment of peace in the capital, as well as to the memory of thoſe who have fallen victims in the public cauſe. Subſcriptions have been opened for the relief of their indigent widows and orphans.

The riots in the Provinces are become ſo generally alarming, that moſt of the country nobility and gentry, whoſe chateaus or villas were ornamented with a few cannon to celebrate any public feſtival, have had them withdrawn and ſent to Paris, for fear they ſhould fall into the hands of the people, and perhaps become inſtruments againſt themſelves. Theſe gentlemen have ſent them generally to the Magiſtrates at the Hotel de Ville in Paris, with reaſons for doing it.

The moſt lawleſs banditties infeſt the counties diſtant from the capital. They are many of them diſerters from their army, or who have eſcaped from the goals. They go about the country in armed gangs, and levy contribution under different pretences. When they cannot get them by fair means, they proceed to violence. In fact, there is no part of the country which is protected, and very few of the provincial towns under any form of government. Mr. Neckar's return has done little to reſtore either harmony or good order. But the blame is not his, the people have to anſwer for all the misfortunes, which may follow.

The counties which ſuffered moſt, are Dauphiny, Franche Compte, Maconnais. In theſe, the country ſeats of the principal nobility have been partly burnt their territories laid waſte, and their property pillaged.

In Province the mob has contented itſelf with releaſing all the blackguards confined in the priſons.—In Britanny, where moſt was apprehended, greateſt order is obſerved; the police it better in this Province than in any other.

At the Paris gate of St Dennis, the mob has hung and cut off the Mayor's head who was very injuriouſly and falſely accuſed of embezzling corn. The mob threatened to bring his head in triumph to Paris, but the magiſtracy here have very properly ſent a body of troops to prevent their paſſing the Barriers. There have been enough of ſanguinary ſights in Paris without this.

All theſe diſorders accumulate the general miſery M. Neckar is ſo ſenſibly affected at theſe ſhocking tranſactions that he makes no ſcruple every where to expreſs his grief.

If any thing can tend to alleviate our misfortunes, and ſtop this alarming phrenzy, it is the hopes of having a conſtitution formed in leſs than a month. Beſides this, the harveſt is very fine and plentiful.

On Tueſday evening, the Viſcomte de Noailles roſe in the National Aſſembly, and in a glowing ſpeech ſaid, now was the time for the Aſſembly to prove their genuine patriotiſm to the people. by ſhewing themſelves their affectionate and diſintereſted Repreſentatives, devoid of every motive but the common good; and, by giving a great example to nations and to ages, in the ſacrifice of every abuſive right and privilege whatſoever, incidental to all the Orders, Provinces, Cities, and Communities, raiſe the French name to a height unparalleled in hiſtory, and conſecrate their memory as worthy of repreſenting the enlightened knowledge, the courage, the virtues of ſo great and generous a people. No ſooner had he made a motion for the abolition of the Seigniorial Rights, than the whole body of Nobles and Clergy roſe, as it were by one common impulſe to expreſs their warmeſt approbation; and the moſt ſublime ſtruggle took place for ſeveral hours, of whom ſhould be the foremoſt in pointing out ſome freſh offering to Liberty. The deputies of the provinces, ſuch as Franche Comte, Burgundy, Brittany, Dauphine, Artois, &c. &c. and of the cities under ſimilar circumſtances of poſſeſſing peculiar privileges and exemptions, joined in the general burſt of freedom; and after an enthuſiaſtic converſation, not debate, which laſted from ſeven o'clock till three in the morning of yeſterday, the following ARTICLES were unanimouſly agreed on.—I have only time to ſend you the heads of them.

Article I. Equality of taxes, to commence from the preſent moment.

Art. II. The renunciation of all Privileges for Orders, Cities, Provinces, and Individuals; a general uniformity to take place through the whole kingdom.

Art. III. The redemption of all feudal rights.

Art. IV Suppreſſion of mortmain and perſonal ſervitude.

Art. V. The produce of the redemption of the Eſtates of the Clergy to be applied to the augmentation of the ſalaries of Pariſh Prieſts.

Art. VI The abolition of the game laws and capitaineries.

Art VII. The abolition of Seigniorial Juriſdictions.

Art VIII. The abolition of the venality of offices.

Art. IX. Juſtice to be rendered gratuitouſly to the people.

Art X. The abolition of privileged dove cotes and warrens (a dreadful and ſerious grievance to the French Peaſant.

XI. The redemption of tithes and field rents.

Art. XII. It is forbidden to create in future any rights of the ſame nature, or any other feudal rights whatever.

Art. XIII. The abolition of the fees of Pariſh Prieſts, for births, marriages, or deaths, except in the cities.

Art. XIV. A ſpeedy augmentation of the benefits of Pariſh Prieſts.

Art. XV. The ſuppreſſion of the *droits d'annates* or firſt fruits. The ſum paid by France to the Pope on this head, amounted annually to £.357,133 ſterling.

Art. XVI. The admiſſion of all ranks of citizens to Civil and Military employments.

Art. XVII. The ſuppreſſion of the duties of removal paid by the Pariſh Prieſts to the Biſhops in certain provinces.

Art. XVIII. The ſuppreſſion of corporations and wardenſhips.

Art. XIX. The ſuppreſſion of the plurality of livings.

Art. XX. A meſſal to be ſtruck to conſecrate this memorable day, expreſſive of the abolition of all priviledges, and of the complete union of all the provinces and all the citizens.

Art. XXI. TE DEUM to be ſung in the King's chapel, and throughout all France.

Art. XXII. LOUIS XVI. proclaimed the Reſtorer of the Public Liberty.

Theſe reſolutions to be printed, and immediately circulated through the kingdom

There are ſeveral other articles; ſuch as, the abolition of all unmerited penſions; all artizans to be exempt from taxes, who employ no journeymen; all ſuits for ſeigniorial and royal rights, now pending in the Courts, to be ſuſpended till the Conſtitution is compleated, &c &c.

Auguſt 7. Yeſterday a large decked boat was ſtopped upon the river, loaded with gunpowder and ſmall ſhot; the Captain produced a paſſport, ſigned by the Marquis de la Fayette, and counterſigned by the Marquis de la Salle. The populace, inferring there was ſome plot againſt their liberty, ran to the Hotel de Ville to call on the Marquis de la Fayette for an explanation, and loudly demanded his head.—The Marquis pacified the incenſed multitude, by ſigning his name ſeveral times before them, and making them remark, that it bore no reſemblance with that upon the paſſport, and that it was a ſnare deſignedly laid to avert from him the affections of the people. The populace thinking then it muſt be the Marquis de la Salle, went to his houſe, broke it open, ſearched all his papers, and put a ſeal upon all his effects. He, luckily, was not within.—While they were gone there M le Fayette aſſembled ſome militia to guard all the avenues of the Hotel de Ville, in order to prevent the multitude from returning there. The project remains a myſtery.

LONDON, JULY 29.

Extract from the JOURNAL of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of FRANCE.

JULY 29.

A REPORT was made in the Aſſembly, that the Parliament of Beſancon had ſent a deputation to Vezoul, to act with the Judge Royal in enquiring into the late horrid maſſacre, but that the people had riſen upon them and obliged them to return; that, in conſequence, the Parliament had iſſued an arret, renouncing their juriſdiction, and had ſubmitted the affair entirely to the conſideration of the National Aſſembly.

July 31. The following motion made by Count Lally, in the National Aſſembly, the 24th of July laſt, and carried at one o'clock (after midnight) muſt give a very favourable opinion of the head and heart of that young Nobleman, who makes ſo diſtinguiſhed a figure among the Patriots of France.

The motion was as follows:——

"The National Aſſembly, conſidering, that from the firſt moment of its formation, it has not adopted any reſolution, that ought not to procure it the confidence of the people.

"That it has already eſtabliſhed thoſe principles, which ought to be the baſis, on which the liberty and happineſs of the public muſt be raiſed.

"That the King has acquired greater rights than ever to the confidence of his faithful ſubjects.

"That not only he has himſelf invited them to claim their liberty and their rights, but has alſo, to gratify the wiſhes of this Aſſembly, removed all grounds for diſtruſt, that might alarm the people—

"That he ſent back from the capital, the troops, whoſe preſence had ſpread a terror through it—

"That he ſent back from his preſence the Miniſters and adviſers, who had occaſioned ſo much inquietude to the nation at large—

"That he has recalled thoſe, whoſe return was wiſhed for by his people—

"That he came into this Aſſembly like a father among his children, and called upon it to aſſiſt him in ſaving the State—

"That led by the ſame ſentiment, he went to his capital, and mixed with his people, to remove, by his preſence, the grounds of fear, which they might have entertained—

"That in this perfect harmony and underſtanding between the head of the Nation and its repreſentatives, after the happy union of the three orders, the attention of this Aſſembly is directed, and will continue to be directed to the great object of a National Conſtitution—

"That any diſtruſt, which ſhould interrupt or diſturb the harmony, that at preſent ſo happily reigns between all the orders and their head, would impede the progreſs of this great work, defeat the Patriotic intentions of the King, and give a fatal blow to the general intereſt of the Nation at large, as well as to the particular intereſt of every individual, of whom it is compoſed.

"That there is not a member of the community who ought not to ſhudder at the bare idea of the confuſion that would enſue.—The diſperſion of families—the interruption and ſuſpenſion of trade—the poor deprived of relief—all labour at a ſtand—and the general ſubverſion of all order and government, would be the fatal but inevitable conſequences of ſuch a diſtruſt.

"The National Aſſembly taking all theſe circumſtances into its moſt ſerious conſideration, holds out to the whole nation an invitation to peace and harmony, to the maintenance of order and good government. It invited thoſe who glory in the name of Frenchmen, to cheriſh that confidence which they ought to place in their King and their Repreſentatives, and to ſhew that reſpect for the laws, without which there can be no true liberty.

"It declares, at the ſame time, that thoſe who, inveſted with power have been, or by their crimes may be the cauſe of public calamities, ought to be accuſed, convicted, and puniſhed; but that it is only by law that they ſhould be tried and puniſhed, and that the law ſhould protect their perſons, until it has pronounced their judgment.

"That the proſecution of crimes againſt the nation, belongs to the nation's Repreſentatives.

"And that this Aſſembly, in framing the Conſtitution which now occupies its attention, will take care to provide a proper tribunal, for the trial of perſons accuſed of crimes of this nature; and to point out the manner in which ſuch proſecutions ſhall be conducted, laying it down as a principle, that publicity ſhall be inſeparably annexed to all ſuch trials."

The ſentiments and opinions contained in this reſolution or addreſs to the nation, are not thoſe of a mad reformer, more intent upon pulling down than building up—They are worthy of a Philoſopher and a Legiſlature, who knows that where there is no law, there can be no government—that innocence itſelf may be termed guilt by a mad populace, too much heated to be capable of diſcerning between the one and the other, or at leaſt of giving that calm and patient hearing which JUSTICE calls for, and the law enjoins.

This reſolution, if it was the only one praiſe worthy in the political career of COUNT LALLY, would, even ſingly, be an eternal monument to his honour.

Auguſt 8. Notwithſtanding the aſſertion in ſome of the prints, that the famous edifice of the Baſtile was levelled to the ground, our laſt letters ſtate, that 500 workmen are conſtantly employed on its demolition, and that it will require ſeveral weeks more to level it with the ground.

This fortreſs is in many places ſo ſolid, that the walls and arches are obliged to be blown up with gunpowder. As the demolition of this place was at firſt entirely in the hands of the mob, many of the archives and other intereſting papers have been pillaged or deſtroyed. A manuſcript has been ſaved, which includes all the names of the unfortunate perſons confined from the year 1720 to 1761. as alſo the crimes for which they were impriſoned. It is hoped it will be printed.

Many other intereſting papers have been likewiſe preſerved;—among others, the verbal proceſs of Voltaire, when he was confined there; the other of the famous Law's impriſonment; the proceſs againſt M. de Lally; the interrogatories of Madame de la Motte, which were ſold for 1000 livres to a bookſeller.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Fenwick, Britiſh Conſul at Elſineur, dated Auguſt 1, 1789.

"The Swediſh and Ruſſian fleets had a very ſevere engagement off Oland, the 26th ultimo; and by all accounts the Ruſſians made a running fight of it. Eight of the Swediſh ſhips ſailing badly could not get into the line, which they ſay the Swedes broke for the Ruſſians, and yet two of the Swedes are reported to have been diſmaſted by the enemy.—It laſted from 1 o'clock P M. until 8 at night, but no accounts are received how it ended. The Ruſſian ſquadron quitted Kioge Bay the 30th, and went in queſt of their conſorts in the battle, ſo that a freſh one is daily expected between the two fleets. The Daniſh fleet ran up the Baltic from Kioge Bay yeſterday, but nobody doubts their neutrality ſtill."

The guard of Louis XVI. have left him.—Thoſe of our William III. were taken from him.

The Conſtitution of the French government will, in all probability, aſſume a form a great deal more republican than that of England. The experienced horrors of deſpotiſm will impel the French to the oppoſite principles of democracy; nor will the patriots ever be weak enough to truſt with the exerciſe of any conſiderable ſhare of power a Prince, from whom they have no forgiveneſs to expect.

The ſeeming reconciliation that has taken place between the Grand Monarque and the National Aſſembly, reſts, it would appear, on a very ſuſpicious foundation. "Sovereigns (ſaid an Orator in the National Aſſembly) are generally revengeful, often inſincere; the beſt of them are governed by infamous women, or are the dupes of deſigning men."

The return of Mr. Neckar has occaſioned an univerſal joy throughout France. On viſiting the National Aſſembly, the 29th July, he was placed within the bar, and treated with ſuch honours as are uſually paid to the Sovereign Courts of Juſtice.

The day after Mr. Necker went to Paris, accompanied by Madame Necker, and M. St. Prieſt he was attended by a detachment of the city militia on foot, and upwards of 3000 armed citizens on horſeback. On this occaſion, the fiſhwomen (Les Poiſſaides) at the riſk of being trampled to death by the horſes, fell down before Madame Necker's carriage, and aſked to embrace her hand, which they ſeemed to devour with kiſſes.

M. Necker is called the ſecond Sully: He will however find it difficult to make Louis XVI. adore like Henry IV.

An Engliſh gentleman in Paris, whoſe ſteady exertions in this country have been frequently diſplayed for the benefit of his fellow citizens, concludes a letter to his friend in the following words:

"I have run great riſks in the late revolution; but my fear was only an abſtract feeling, leſt I ſhould not ſurvive the glorious event: No man in Paris was more perſonally active, perhaps I might add, not many more really uſeful than myſelf, and my heart receives an ample recompence. The Duke of Dorſet's conduct does honour to the Engliſh nation: and you would ſee, from his fair but ſhort account of it in your gazette, with what admirable coolneſs we accompliſhed this moſt wonderful revolution."

Auguſt 11. By the late act of Parliament there is a prohibition of any corn being exported for three months, by which time a judgment may be formed of the real ſtate of the harveſt.

Notwithſtanding all the apprehenſions entertained for the approaching harveſt, intelligent perſons, who have viſited our corn countries, declare, not only from their own obſervation, but through repeated enquiries made from farmers, and others, that the crops in general are likely to turn out to a very good account.

All advices from Vienna agree, that the revolution in France has entirely changed the politics of the Imperial Cabinet, and a ſpeedy peace is now the general expectation; the flame of freedom is ſpreading faſt in the Low Countries, and it is high time for Joſeph to look at home.

The world will be ſhocked to hear that the venerable Marſhal de Mailly has been butchered by the people.

This Nobleman, after having ſpent more than half a century in the military ſervice of his country, and acquired the greateſt reputation as an officer, ſaw all his merits rewarded with the higheſt military honour in the power of his Sovereign to beſtow, the ſtaff of Marſhal of France. From the noiſe and buſtle of the court and of the world, he retired to his country ſeat at Le Roche de Vaux, where, at the age of fourſcore, he was preparing, under the ſhade of his laurels, for the concluſion of a life which had paſſed without ſtain or blemiſh. The mob aſſembled in his neighbourhood, went in a large body to his chateau, and with vociferation commanded him to come forth. This venerable General, with the ſame calm firmneſs with which he had often marched up to a battery, or entered a breach, went forth to the enraged multitude, and aſked what was the meaning of their tumultuous meeting. They told him, that, as he was a General, they preſumed he was a friend to the Court, and conſequently an enemy to the people.—But, that there ſhould be no room for them to doubt, they preſented him with a National Cockade, and deſired he would immediately put it in his hat, threatening him at the ſame time, that his refuſal ſhould coſt him his life. He ſmiled, when he heard this menace.—"Good people, ſaid he, you ſeem to know but little of the character of a ſoldier, or you would not attempt to move, by terrors, a man, whoſe profeſſion has taught him to look death in the face, and deſpiſe every danger that might threaten his life. I have often braved death in the career of glory, and I will not ſtoop ſo low, as to purchaſe, by a baſe compliance with a requiſition, ſupported by a menace, the few days or months of life that might yet remain to an old man of fourſcore. It is now too late in the day for me to think of changing principles."—The people, who were in earneſt when they threatened his life, hearing his ſpeech, ruſhed in upon him, and, ſeizing him, cut off his head.

BOSTON, October 3.

THIRTY men have lately been hired at Berwick, Maſſachuſetts, for the purpoſe of cutting maſts, for the Royal Navy of England, by Mr. Wentworth, ſurveyor of the woods of Nova-Scotia—there not being any Nova-Scotians who underſtand the buſineſs.

A gentleman lately arrived from France, which kingdom he left the 7th of Auguſt, informs, that the calm peace was ſucceeding to the ſtorm of inſurrection—and adds, that America is riſing moſt glorioufly in the eyes of all Europe: And the reſpect now paid to her flag increaſes with the moments of her national exiſtence.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.

Extract of a letter from France, dated July 30.

I AM told, (though I confeſs I do not give full credit) that unto this hour, there are lamentations and calls heard in the Baſtile, of priſoners who cannot be found or got at, the people being ignorant of the avenues or means to their abode, and few beſides the Governor (who is now dead) knowing the way, or having the means. It is poſſible thoſe who do know it, may be in the power of a governmental bribe, to keep the ſecret, and let the priſoners ſooner expire than be liberated. Great talk is alſo made of a ſubteraneous paſſage, which communicates for miles together to this fort. It is certainly true, that none but its priſoners and officers were ever permitted to enter it; and I have been requeſted by the guard, to withdraw, when I have been ſeen ſtanding ſtill to look at it."

RICHMOND, October 22.

MONDAY laſt the Hon. the Aſſembly of this ſtate met at the capitol, agreeable to adjournment, when upwards of 110 members appeared and took their ſeats:—The firſt buſineſs which came before them was the appointment of a clerk, in the room of John Beckley, Eſq; who reſigned. Mr. Charles Hay being appointed, they proceeded to ballot for a Speaker, when there appeared a majority in favour of Thomas Matthews, Eſq;

By a gentleman juſt arrived from the back country, we are informed, that a party of volunteers which went in purſuit of ſome Indians that had been very troubleſome to many of the frontier inhabitants of that country, had juſt returned; they fell in with a ſmall party of Indians which were encamped, killed two of them, and put the reſt to flight; they took from their encampment 15 or 20 horſes and a few other articles which they had plundered the inhabitants of.

Laſt week arrived here, five Indians, Chiefs of the Checaſaw nation, who are on their way to New-York

MARRIAGES] Col. MARKES VANDEWALL, Vendue Maſter of this city, to Miſs SUSANNAH LEWIS, daughter of Mr Charles Lewis of Henrico.

Mr. GEORGE PICKETT, of this city, to Mrs. MARGARET FLINT late of Baltimore.

I INTEND to leave this State in all next month:—Andrew Ronald of Richmond, and Benjamin Waller, of Williamſburg, Eſquires, will be my Attornies, with full powers to act in all caſes for W. SHERMER.

Richmond, October 19, 1789.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT a petition will be preſented to the next ſeſſion of Aſſembly to prevent hogs from runing at large in the town of Mancheſter, and alſo to enlarge the power of the truſtees of ſaid town.

Juſt Publiſhed,

And for ſale by the PRINTER *hereof,*

The VIRGINIA ALMANAC,

For the YEAR 1790.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Oct. 5, 1789.

THE buſineſs of Meſſrs. HENRY MARTIN, & Co being about to be cloſed in this ſtate, all perſons having any demands againſt me as agent for the ſaid houſe, or immediately againſt me ſince the year 1784 are deſired to make them known by the firſt day of March next, to Mr. Nathaniel Anderſon, of Richmond, Mr David Anderſon, of Hanover, or to the ſubſcriber in this place; by which time it is expected that buſineſs will be brought to a final cloſe.

HUDSON MARTIN.

GRAND LODGE,

RICHMOND, *October* 13, 1789.

THE reſpective Lodges within this State are requeſted to take notice, that a half yearly grand communication will be holden on Wedneſday the 28th inſtant, at the Maſon's Hall in this city.

By the Grand Maſter's command,

WILLIAM WADDILL, G. S.

JUST IMPORTED,

By THOMAS RUTHERFOORD,

In the JANE & DIANA, from *Dublin* and *Liverpool*,
The HOPE, from *London*,
And the BRITANNIA from *Glaſgow*,
A general ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

Suitable to the preſent Seaſon,

Which he is now opening for ſale, and will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms by the package or piece, for caſh, tobacco, wheat, and other country produce, for which he will give the higheſt current prices in payment.

He takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public of his return from Great-Britain, and he flatters himſelf (as his goods were laid in under his own eye) he is enabled agreeable to his wiſh to diſpoſe of them on the loweſt terms.

RICHMOND, October 8, 1789.

Juſt Imported,

In the HOPE, and BOWMAN,

A general Aſſortment of the moſt uſeful

FALL GOODS,

Which will be ſold by the package or piece, on very reaſonable terms, by the ſubſcriber, at his ſtore in this city, on the ſtreet leading to Mayo's Bridge. Tobacco, wheat, flour, hemp, or caſh, will be received in payment. NATHANIEL ANDERSON.

Richmond, October 5, 1789.

Will be Sold,

On the undermentioned days, on the premiſes, agreeable to law, the following tracts of land, or ſo much of each thereof, as will ſatisfy the revenue, and certificate taxes due thereon, for the years hereafter named, and alſo what legal expences may accrue, viz.

LUCY Robbit, 300 acres, due for the year 1783,	On Monday the 14th of December.
John Thilman, 200 acres, due for the years 1783, 1784, 1785 and 1786.	
John Walker's eſtate, 149 acres, due for 1783.	
Margaret Charles, 100 acres, due for 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788,	On Wedneſday the 16th of December.
John Dickſon (Glouceſter) 200 acres, due for the years 1783, and 1784.	
Edmund Hawkins, 300 acres, due for the years 1785, 1786, 1787 & 1788	
James Overſtreet, 155 acres, due for the years 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788,	On Tueſday the 15th of December.
Alexander S. Dandridge, 618 acres, due for the years 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788,	On Thurſday the 17th of December.
Rainey Woodſon, 100 acres, due for the years 1786, 1787, and 1788.	
Martin Meeks, 50 acres, due for the years 1783 and 1784,	On Friday the 18th of December.
Ann Meeks, 24 acres, due for the year 1783.	
Matthew and Richard C. Anderſon, 331¼ acres, due for the years 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788.	
John Powell, 1020 acres, due for the year 1784,	On Saturday 19th of December.

Wm. James, & Harry Lawrence, D. Sheriffs, for *Geddis Winſton, John Lawrence, and Wm. O. Winſton*, Sheriffs for the years as above.

Hanover October 6, 1789.

For LONDON,

The HELEN,

Captain GOOSLEY,

Now lading at York-town

to the addreſs of Mr THOMAS BLAND. The Helen is a fine ſtaunch veſſel, two years old, double decked and ſheathed; two-thirds of the cargo engaged, will certainly ſail in October. For freight or paſſage apply to Patrick Macauley, & Co. Hanover-town; the maſter on board; or to ALEXANDER MACAULEY.

YORK, Sept. 25, 1789.

Warrington & Keene,

Have imported in the ELIZA, and other veſſels from LONDON,

An *Extenſive* and well *Selected* fall *Aſſortment* of

GOODS,

Which they will diſpoſe of by

PACKAGE, PIECE, or RETAIL.

They preſume, that upon inſpection, this aſſortment will be found to be extremely well laid in, and remarkably low, the whole having been carefully and judiciouſly choſen by one of the partners on the ſpot---Conſiſting of

Woolen-Drapery & Woolens
Beſt ſuperfine broad cloths of the moſt faſhionable colours, with ſilk, twiſt, and buttons to match.
Caſimers, ribb'd do.
Fancy, Toilannets,
Foreſt cloths,
Fearnoughts,
Bearſkins and Coatings,
Spotted & Kendal cottons,
Plains, &c. &c.
Red & White flanels;
6-4 to 9 4 Roſe blankets,
Dutch ditto.

Ready made Cloathing.
Ladies greatcoats,
And Gentlemen's ſuits of clothes,
Conſiſting of Superfine broad cloth coats,
Fancy veſts,
Black ſattin breeches,
Men's ſurtouts,
Coats,
Scarlet cloaks,
Silk and ſattin petticoats,
Croſs bone ſtays, and common ditto.

Boots and Shoes.
Men's ſhoes, double vamped and ſol'd,
Ditto boots,
Ladies Morocco, ſattin, calimanco, laſting, and leather ſhoes,
Slippers and ſandals,
Girls Morocco ſhoes and ſlippers,
Boys ſhoes, &c.

Manchеſters,
Thickſetts and ſattinetts,
Janes and ſuſtians,
Laſtings,
Strip'd Muſlinett, and corded dimity,
The moſt new and faſhionable waiſtcoat patterns.

India Goods.
Bandannoe and Sooſee handkerchiefs,
Sooſee Shawls,
Book and Jaconett muſlins.

Gauzes, &c.
Patent nett,
Souffle,
Crape,
Marley,
French nett, and Tiffany gauzes,
Gauze and Marley handkerchiefs,
Lawn and lawn handkerchiefs,
A variety of faſhionable ribbons and taſte.

Iriſh Linen,
3-4. 7 8, 4 4, wide,
Sheetings,
White and brown dowlas, and Diaper,
Ditto table cloths.

Oznaburgs,
German, flaxen, tow, and hempen roles.

Silk and Sattin.
Rich blue, and black ſattin,
Pelong ditto.
Florentine,
Luſtrings,
Taffitys,
Perſians, &c.

Calicoes,
Of moſt beautiful patterns, and very low.

Hoſe,
Cotton, ſilk, and worſted, in a great variety.

Ironmongery & Hardware.
Paper,
Tin plates in boxes,
Single and double patent lamps, & roaſting jacks, theſe jacks are very convenient, will carry 15 lb. of meat, and go for two hours
A few very good and neat ſad dles, with plated ſtirrups,
Curbs and bits,
Alſo common ditto.
Ladies neat do.
Sole leather,
Grain and wax calf ſkins,
Skirting and harneſs leather.
Ladies paſte ſhoe buckles,
Men's knee ditto.
Ladies and gentlemen's Morocco pocket books.
Compleat boxes of water colours, and hair pencils
A freſh ſupply, to their large aſſortment of books, catalogues of which may be ſeen at the ſtore.
Neat fowling pieces, of various prices, and long Duck guns,
Pocket and holſter piſtols,
Horſemen's ſwords,
Single F and double battle gun powder,
Shot of different ſizes,
London crown window-glaſs, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12,
Putty and beſt double boil'd oil.

Furniture.
Vaſe lamps for paſſages,
Large mattraſſes,
Mahogany dining tables, in ſets,
Sophas complete,
Harpſichords,
Spinnet, and Piano Forte,
Books of muſic for ditto.
Backgammon tables in mahogany and leather.
Fine Berkley, double Glouceſter and Cheſhire cheeſe.
Two good ſeines and ſeine twine.

Which they will ſell on very reaſonable terms, for CASH, TOBACCO, WHEAT, and PUBLIC SECURITIES at their current value.

RICHMOND, October 7, 1789.

Eight Dollars Reward.

Went from the ſubſcribers ſhop in Richmond, on the 28th of September, a blackſmith, named

AARON,

LATE the property of Col. Banniſter, and now belonging to Mr. Wm Alexander, of Richmond.---He is a negro of light complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high, ſlim made, with a grave look, about 27 years of age, a piece bit off one of his ears, occaſioned by fighting, had on a ſhort brown coat, white waiſtcoat, and corduroy breeches: He has a wife at Mr. St. George Tucker's, at Peterſburg, and once belonged to Col. Byrd, of Weſtover, and it is expected he has gone that road. He is gone away from an ill grounded apprehenſion of being ſent to the back country, and from no diſſatisfaction at his ſituation. The above reward, beſides what is allowed by law, will be paid on apprehending and delivering him at Richmond, to JOSEPH M'CAUGHEY.

N. B. He is very artful, and as he underſtands the ſhoemaking and carpenters buſineſs, 'tis probable he will follow thoſe branches.

POET's CORNER.

The BASTILE.

EXPLORE yon Cavern, frowning on the fight,
Where one faint lamp ſends forth a ſickly light;
Thro' folds of darkneſs, where yon wicker glooms,
Perfidious power has ſcoop'd the *living tombs!*
Along the filth that oozes from the walls,
The ſlimy ſnail, with track abhorrent crawls,
And oft, augmenting poiſons from the top,
With ſull'en ſounds falls ſlow the with'ring drop.
The peſtilential toad that squats below,
Gathers freſh venom as thoſe poiſons flow!
Here many a fathom down, deſpotic rage,
Hung human victims in the dreadful cage—
Here the poor Captive, torn from child and wife,
From youth to age groan'd out deteſted life—
Nor nature's ſun, nor art's ſupplying blaze,
E'er ſtole one beam of comfort on their days;
Nor human form, nor human hand was nigh,
To ſoothe the grief that gather'd in his eye;
Save one brief glance of man, as thro' the hole,
His daily bread the *ſilent* jailor ſtole—
No human voice beguil'd the endleſs night,
That cruel ſhut him from creation's light.
To ſoothe a miſtreſs, wanton LOUIS gave
To one who dar'd be juſt—this lingering grave!
To one who dar'd a proſtitute pourtray,
And bring his honeſt ſatire into day.
How ſinks the heart, to pace this gloomy round,
How pants the muſe to leave this tyrant bound!

The ſcene is chang'd—the infernal walls are raiz'd,
And let the people—and high Heaven be prais'd.

DESCRIPTION *of the* BASTILE.

The following Deſcription of the Baſtile Priſon, in France (which has lately been deſtroyed by the populace) is extracted from the philanthropic Mr. HOWARD'S *State of Foreign Priſons.*

I AM happy (ſays Mr Howard) to be able to give ſome information of the Baſtile, by means of a pamphlet written by a perſon who was long confined in this priſon. It is reckoned the beſt account of this celebrated ſtructure ever publiſhed.

This caſtle is a ſtate priſon, conſiſting of eight very ſtrong towers, ſurrounded with a foſſe about 120 feet wide, and a wall 60 feet high. The entrance is at the end of the ſtreet of St. Antoine, by a drawbridge, and great gates into the court of l' Hotel du Government; and from thence over another drawbridge to the Corps de Grade, which is ſeperated by a ſtrong barrier, conſtructed with beams plated with iron, from the great court. This court is about 120 feet by 80. In it is a fountain, and ſix of the towers ſurround it, which are united by walls of freeſtone ten feet thick up to the top. At the bottom of this court is a large modern corps de Logis, which ſeperates it from the court du Puits. This court is 50 feet by 25. Contiguous to it are the other two towers On the top of the towers is a platform continued in terraces, on which the priſoners are ſometimes permitted to walk, attended by a guard. On this platform are thirteen cannons mounted, which are diſcharged on days of rejoicing. In the corps de Logis is the council chamber, and the kitchen, offices, &c.—above theſe are rooms for the priſoners of diſtinction; and over the council chamber the King's Lieutenant reſides. In the court du Putis is a large well for the uſe of the kitchen.

The Dungeon of the tower de la Liberte extend under the kitchen, &c. Near that tower is a ſmall chapel on the ground floor. In the wall of it are five nitches, or cloſets, in which priſoners are put, one by one, to hear maſs, where they can neither ſee nor be ſeen.

The dungeons at the bottom of the towers exhale the moſt offenſive ſcents, and are the receptacles of toads, rats, and other kinds of vermin. In the corner of each is a camp bed, made of planks laid on iron bars that are fixed to the walls, and the priſoners are allowed ſome ſtraw to lay on the beds. Thoſe dens are dark, having no windows, but openings into the ditch: They have double doors, the inner ones plated with iron, with large bolts and locks

Of the five claſſes of chambers, the moſt horrid next to the dungeon, are thoſe in which are cages of iron There are three of them. They are formed of beams with ſtrong plates of iron, and are each eight feet by ſix

The calottes, or chambers, at the top of the towers, are ſomewhat more tolerable. They are formed of eight arcades of free-ſtones. Here one can not walk but in the middle of the room. There is hardly ſufficient ſpace for a bed from one arcade to another. The windows, being in walls ten feet thick, and having iron grates within and without, admit but little light. In theſe rooms, the heat is exceſſive in ſummer and the cold in winter. They have ſtoves.

Almoſt all the other rooms (of the towers) are octagons, about 20 feet in diameter, and 14 to 15 high. They are very cold and damp Each is furniſhed with a bed of green ſerge, &c. All the chambers are numbered. The priſoners are called by the name of their tower joined to the number of their room.

A ſurgeon and three chaplains reſide in the caſtle. If priſoners of note are dangerouſly ill, they are generally removed, that they may not die in this priſon. The priſoners who die there are buried in the pariſh of St. Paul, under the name of domeſtics.

A library was founded by a priſoner, who was a foreigner, and died in the Baſtile the beginning of the preſent ſentry Some priſoners obtain permiſſion to walk the roof of it.

One of the centinals on the inſide of the caſtle rings a bell every hour, day and night, to give notice that they are awake; and on the rounds on the outſide of the caſtle they ring every quarter of an hour.

I have (ſay Mr Howard) inſerted ſo particular an account of this priſon, chiefly with the deſign of inculcating a reverence for the principals of a free conſtitution like our own, which will not permit in any degree the exerciſe of that deſpotiſm, which has rendered the name of Baſtile ſo formidable. I was deſirous of examining it myſelf; and for that purpoſe knocked hard at the outer gate, and immediately went forward through the guard to the drawbridge before the entrance of the caſtle; but while I was contemplating this gloomy manſion, an officer came out much ſurprized; and I was forced to retreat through the mute guard, and thus obtained that freedom, which for one locked up within thoſe walls, it is next to impoſſible to obtain.

By The PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the Providence of Almighty GOD, to obey his will, to be grateful for his benefits and humbly to implore his protection and favor: And whereas both Houſes of Congreſs have by their joint committee, requeſted me "to recommend to the people of the United States, a Day of public Thankſgiving and Prayer, "to be obſerved by aeknowledging with grateful hearts "the many and ſignal favors of Almighty GOD, eſpe- "cially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to "eſtabliſh a form of government for their ſafety and "happineſs"

NOW THEREFORE, I do recommend and aſſign Thurſday the twenty-ſixth day of November next, to be devoted by the people of theſe ſtates, to the ſervice of that great and glorious Being, who is the beneficent Author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be: That we may then all unite in rendering unto him our ſincere and humble thanks for his kind care and protection of the people of this country previous to their becoming a nation;—for the ſignal and manifold mercies, and the favorable interpoſitions of his providence in the courſe and concluſion of the late war;—for the great degree of tranquility, union and plenty, which we have ſince enjoyed; for the peaceable and rational manner in which we have been enabled to eſtabliſh Conſtitutions of Government for our ſafty and happineſs, and particularly the national one now lately inſtituted; for the civil and religious Liberty with which we are bleſſed, and the means we have of acquiring and defuſing uſeful knowledge;—and in general, for all the great and various favors which he hath been pleaſed to confer upon us.

AND ALSO, That we may then unite in moſt humbly offering our prayers and ſupplications to the great Lord and Ruler of Nations, and beſeech him to pardon our national and other tranſgreſſions;—to enable us all whether in public or private ſtations, to perform our ſeveral and relative duties properly and punctually;—to render our national government a bleſſing to all the people by conſtantly being a government of wiſe, juſt and conſtitutional laws, diſcreetly and faithfully executed and obeyed;—to protect and guide all ſovereigns and nations, (eſpecially ſuch as have ſhewn kindneſs unto us) and to bleſs them with good government, peace and concord;—to promote the knowledge and practice of true religion and virtue, and the encreaſe of ſcience among them and us;—and generally, to grant unto all mankind ſuch a degree of temporal proſperity as he alone knows to be beſt.

GIVEN under my Hand, at the city of New-York, the third day of October, in the Year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.

G. WASHINGTON.

AUTHENTIC COPY
OF THE INTERNAL REGULATIONS
Propoſed by a COMMITTEE, and adopted by the National Aſſembly of FRANCE.

Subject of ſuch Changes as Experience may dictate.
Abſtracted from their JOURNALS.

CHAP. I. THE Preſident ſhall be nominated for fifteen days, and cannot be continued in that office, unleſs re-elected

He ſhall be named by ballot.

The Secretaries who muſt be members, ſhall be appointed for one month, and choſen, as well as the Preſident by the majority of members preſent.

The elections to take place in the Bureaux, or departments (the Aſſembly is diſtributed into thirty Bureaux, of forty members each, making in all twelve hundred;) the reſult of the ſcrutiny to be reported to the whole Aſſembly.

In caſe of equality, the place to be given to ſeniority of age.

The functions of the Preſident ſhall be, to grant permiſſion of ſpeaking, to maintain order, and announce the reſult of opinions. He ſhall regularly open and cloſe the aſſembly.

In every caſe he ſhall be obedient to the general will.

The order of the day ſhall be configned in minutes

The Secretaries, to the number of ſix, ſhall ſhare the operations amongſt them.

CHAP. II. The Aſſembly ſhall open every day at nine o'clock. Two hundred members to form a Houſe.

Each member ſhall remain ſeated, and obſerve ſilence

On returning into the Hall, each member ſhall reſume the place he had left.

The bell ſhall be the ſignal of ſilence (a little bell ſtands on the table before the Preſident.)

There ſhall be no marks of applauſe or diſapprobation,

All perſons but deputies are prohibited from entering the Hall Should any ſtranger introduce himſelf notwithſtanding this prohibition, he ſhall be ordered to retire, by one of the Serjeants of the Aſſembly.

A galery ſhall be appropriated to the perſons elected to ſupply the vacancies of the Deputies.

CHAP III. Whoever intends to ſpeak, muſt give in his name, in writing, to the Preſident, and can only ſpeak in his turn.

Every motion ſhall be written, and, to obtain diſcuſſion, muſt be ſeconded by at leaſt two members.

After the motion is diſcuſſed, it ſhall be returned to the Bureaux, and not deliberated on till the next day, when the firſt queſtion agitated is to be the previous queſtion.

Every motion concerning legiſlation, the conſtitution, and finances, ſhall be printed, and no other previous to the debate. No member ſhall ſpeak more than twice at the utmoſt on the ſame motion, not excepting even the propoſer, unleſs they obtain permiſſion of the Aſſembly.

During the diſcuſſion of one motion, another cannot be admitted.

Every motion ſhall be decided by a majority.

CHAP. IV. Every motion relative to legiſlation and the conſtitution, ſhall be three times debated. The firſt queſtion ſhall be, whether it ſhall be refered to the Bureaux, to prepare it for a final deciſion of the whole Houſe?

CHAP V Deputation and committees ſhall be received at the Bar, excepting ſuch as the Aſſembly ſhall deem worthy of being admitted into the body of the Houſe.

Committees ſhall be named by ballot in the Bureaux, and no member can ſerve on two committees.

CHAP. VI. The component members of the Bureaux ſhall be changed monthly, according the order of the general liſt They ſhall Aſſemble every day except on the days of the general Aſſemblies.

There ſhall be general aſſemblies every day of the week; and preparatory Bureaux every evening.

CHAP. VII The minutes, edited by the Secretaries, ſhall be immediately printed, and diſtributed to each member.

CHAP. VIII. A place of ſafety ſhall be choſen for the preſervation of all original documents.

Cabinets ſhall be formed with three keys; one of which ſhall be for the Preſident, a ſecond for the Secretaries, and the third for the Keeper of the Records.

The papers of the Aſſembly ſhall be arranged in files, and according to the order of matter

All original papers ſhall be depoſited among the archives.

The original minues of the proceedings ſhall be depoſited likewiſe among the archives.

The Aſſembly will take meaſures for the ſecurity of the national papers.

MUSIC.

THE ſubſcriber intending this winter to teach the VIOLIN and GERMAN FLUTE, or any other inſtrument required, would willingly take ſome ſcholars. Should a number of gentlemen be deſirous either of learning to play upon an inſtrument, or perfecting themſelves in one already made ſome progreſs in; they will pleaſe to apply to him as to the terms, which will be made very eaſy. A room for the purpoſe of teaching will be provided by their very *Humble Servant*,

JOHN WIDEWILT.

RICHMOND, October 1, 1789.

County Court CLERKS, MERCHANTS,
SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS,
And others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS,
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,
By the PRINTER, *hereof, viz.*

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.	EXECUTIONS.
SUBPOENAS.	EXECUTORS BONDS.
WRITS.	ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ATTACHMENTS.	ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTIONS BONDS, of four kinds.	APPEARANCE ditto.
	PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.	POWER OF ATTORNEY.
NOTES of HAND.	SEAMAN's ARTICLES.
BILLS of EXCHANGE.	INDENTURES.
BILLS of LADING.	DUTY BONDS.
BILLS of SALE.	CLEARANCES.
DEEDS of TRUST.	PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,
OF VARIOUS FORMS,
May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,
Printed ſince the REVISED CODE,
viz. for the years 84, 85, 87, & 88.
Alſo M'MURRAY's MAP
of the UNITED STATES.